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THE SILVER STATE

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WILFULLY FALSE—

The principles of the I. W. W. are designed to deceive. "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common," is the declaration contained in the preamble to a set of principles published by the I. W. W.—the American of the Bolshevik movement throughout the world. The statement is manifestly false for two reasons: First, there is no distinctly working class and a separate employing class in the United States or anywhere else where industry thrives. There may be an employed class and an employing class, but even there the lines of demarcation are not distinct. Most employers are also workers, although not receiving their compensation in the form of a daily wage. The statement above quoted from the I. W. W. is therefore, misleading in its use of terms. It assumes that only the employees are workers and that all employers are drones.

But regardless of that clever attempt to create erroneous impressions by a misuse of terms, the statement is nevertheless wholly false. The working class and the employing class have almost everything in common. There can be no employed class unless there are employers. There can be no employed unless there are men who have first worked and earned and saved in order that they may have money with which to employ others in useful occupation.

The two have much in common. Not only the amount but the regularity of the wage of the employee depends upon the continued prosperity of the employer. The employee has, therefore, a very vital interest in the prosperity and success of the undertakings of the employer. On the other hand the employer has an equally vital interest in the welfare of his employees. In order to render satisfactory service the employee must be in good health, must be properly fed, clothed, and housed, must be reasonably well satisfied and have a hope of improving his condition through the intelligence and fidelity with which he performs his work. Employers recognize this interest in the welfare of their employees and give every reasonable preference to those who have rendered the longest and most efficient service, encourage them in saving a part of their earnings, offer them an opportunity to acquire an interest in the enterprise, and never fail to recognize merit by promotion.

The principles enunciated by the I. W. W. have no other purpose than to create discontent and bring on a state of chaos in society. They are designed to deceive men who have had small experience and are not accustomed to analyze statements placed before them. In the United States, fortunately, the proportion of those who are so ignorant as to be thus deceived is relatively small. The great majority of the working people of the United States, whether wage earners or those working on their own account, recognize the truth of the statement made by the late Colonel Theodore Roosevelt when he said:

"If the laboring man permits himself to put improper burdens on capital he will bring everything down with a crash; and even if the man higher up is smashed, this will be small comfort to the man lower down if he too is under the ruins."

The fact of the matter is that the employing class and the employed class have nearly everything in common and they must succeed or fail together.

THERE ARE TWO SIDES—

We've done considerable preaching during the past year against the disloyal community spirit and pernicious habit some people have of buying from mail-order houses the very things they can secure in the stores of Winnemucca and at reasonable prices.

But all the time we are doing such preaching we want our home merchants to remember that there are two sides to the question. It is not right for residents of this county to buy elsewhere. We all know that. But at the same time you shouldn't expect your hometown paper to be continuously fighting your battles if you don't believe in the power of printers ink strong

enough to use a little of it. In most instances people who buy by mail do so with a full knowledge of what they are doing. But in many cases they buy things because they do not know, and are not being told, that they can get the same thing here at home. In a lot of instances they would buy the things they order by mail if they saw those things advertised in the home paper.

The sooner the merchants of this county wake up to the fact that they are doing business at a disadvantage so long as they are not advertising their wares, while the mail-order merchant is flooding the land with attractive and alluring catalogues, the better off they will be. We propose to continue to preach against trading away from home, because we know trading away from home isn't right. But at the same time we could preach a much stronger sermon if the papers in which that sermon appears also carried the advertising messages of local merchants.

A combat at Carmel-by-the-Sea, in the San Francisco vicinity where a few hundred temperamental people reside, was the scene recently of a fist fight between a couple of male celebrities and many front page stories have been published in the San Francisco dailies subsequently. Nobody knows better than a newspaper man how to fool the public, having learned long ago that a scarehead will usually accomplish this result.

What kind of bunk is this that Arentz has no right to seek the senatorship? Will someone please explain what right Pittman had to seek the same place, coming to Nevada from Alaska and jumping into the senatorial ring without previous service to the state in any capacity whatever? The bunk that some politicians expect the people to fall for is truly amazing.

An army officer was killed by an Oklahoma millionaire as a sequel to an alleged assault on the millionaire's wife. In a post mortem statement the killer claimed that he struck the officer over the head with a gun which exploded and the bullet inflicted instant death. Probably shooting with a circular saw, or one of the guns used in the movie comedies.

About sixty thousand acres of productive lands are to be opened for entry in Elko county on May 10th under the enlarged homestead act. Homebuilding opportunities are offered of a character that disprove the generally made statement that opportunity to acquire independence is no longer open to the individual.

Times have changed since Benjamin Franklin printed in his Poor Richard's almanac, "early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." This is no longer a truism. We know because we tried it out without the happy results promised by Franklin.

Despite the dullness of the times and the concerted attempt at getting down to brass tacks after the fashion of a few years ago, each succeeding tax rate is just a wee little bit more exacting in its demands than its predecessor.

"Back to the Wagon," is the slogan of John Clay, veteran Elko county livestock man, who asserts that the industry can not be conducted profitably when expensive automobiles are used as adjuncts by the range man.

If the pessimist still entertained visions of summer drought along the Humboldt the last storm has allayed his gloomy notions. Lovelock people are singularly quiet at this time on the subject.

Theodore Grady wants to know who sprung this spring.

PATAGONIAN LAND IS RICH COUNTRY

Patagonia has long been ticketed in many minds with Kamchatka and Timbaktu as representing the end of the earth. Now it has its supposed strangeness further emphasized by the reported discovery there of a plesiosaurus, a huge lizard-like creature thought to have been extinct for many thousands of years. Something of this land which may harbor pre-historic monsters is told in a bulletin issued from the Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

"If the ideas of Patagonia generally held are a bit hazy," says the bulletin, "there is good reason for it, for the region did not really begin to be well known until a generation ago, and even now there are sizable areas that have not been explored. The first fact that needs to be understood about Patagonia is that it is not an official division. Like 'the northwest territory' of the earlier days of the United States, it has been carved up into states or provinces. But even if the name Patagonia, has been pushed off many official papers, it has clung in popular usage and probably will remain for a long time.

"The extreme southern tip of Argentina would probably be given as the off-hand location of Patagonia in a large number of cases. But the region given this designation really covers one-half the north and south extension of the republic stretching from Central Argentina for more than 1000 miles south almost to the tip of the continent. Its width varies from about 150 miles in the south to 450 in the north, and its area is nearly twice that of California our second largest state.

"An idea of the physical condition and economic development of this vast area can be conveyed best perhaps by the statement that Patagonia is to Argentina what the West and the Southwest were to the United States after the Civil War. There was the myth of the great American desert then—a dry, cheerless country that could never be reclaimed. But with the extension of railroads, farms, ranches and irrigation systems this North American desert is disappearing.

"Just so Patagonia was labeled a desert for many years; but farms and irrigation works have already rescued great enclaves from the region and millions of head of cattle and a score of a million of sheep are supported today on only portions of the area. After a few thousand more miles of railway shall have been constructed, a few hundred steam shovels have been set to work, and a few million yards of wire fencing shall have been stretched in place, the Patagonian desert will probably go the way of its North American precursor.

"It is an interesting fact that the statements of a careful scientist—Charles Darwin—did much to give Patagonia an undeservedly bad reputation before the world. Darwin studied chiefly the forbidding desert coast of the lower portion of the country, and his discouraging report was interpreted as applying to the entire country. For decades no one thought it worth while even to explore the hinterland.

"It is westward beyond the semi-arid pampas or plains that the most interesting and least thoroughly known portions of Patagonia are found. Along the eastern slopes of the Andes and in some of the valleys between its parallel ranges is a scenic and climatic paradise. Grassy meadows and forest-clad slopes alternate with sheer cliffs and towering, snow-mantled peaks; and scattered everywhere are innumerable sparkling streams and sky-blue peaks. This in fact is one of the most extensive and wonderful lake regions in the world. A number of these bodies are comparable in size to Lake Champlain. Only a relatively few of the smaller lakes have been named and some have been numbered. Many of them, however, have not been explored. It is in this inter-mountain lake region that scientific expeditions will search for the strange creatures reported to have been seen there.

"One of the best known of the Andean lakes of Argentina is Nahuel Huapi. This lake is in the edge of Patagonia but is still nearly 1000 miles north of Cape Horn. The area of this many-branched body of water is probably in the neighborhood of 250 square miles. Its latitude in the southern hemisphere almost exactly corresponds to that in the northern hemisphere of the Rocky Mountain National Park, just north of Denver; and it is about 800 miles from Buenos Aires, the same distance as that which separates Denver from Chicago. Much territory about the lake has been set aside by the government, and the region will be made into one of Argentina's principal national playgrounds. It is planned to harness the outlet river and to build at the eastern margin of the lake, in a region of delightful climate, a great industrial city."

NEVADA PROFITS IN HIGHWAY ROUTING

The Midland trail which is a national institution operating through fifteen states, and which is receiving federal and state support in every state through which it passes except Utah, where it has been seriously fought by the same coterie of Salt Lake wreckers who have fought the Lincoln highway for so many years, has decided to re-route its line from Colorado to Nevada. It will abandon what might be termed its northern route which passed through Salt Lake City, and will map out a new route through central Utah, reaching the Nevada state line at Baker, from which point it will continue to Ely, where it will connect up with the Midland trail leading to Tonopah and on to southern California, and upon which a large amount of work will be done during the present summer through Nevada. In fact plans have already been made for a project of road improvement extending from Ely to the Current summit of Nye county, and this project will be advertised for bids within a few days by the state highway department.

Recently the people of Tonopah have become deeply interested in this matter, as it is the only national highway passing through Nye county and with the object in view of improving the road, C. H. Boak, of Tonopah, the man who deserves much of the credit for having Lehman's cave preserved to the public as a national park, has taken up the matter with residents along the line of the road in Nevada and Utah, and his efforts are meeting with splendid success.

At his suggestion a meeting of the Mount Wheeler Livestock Association representing property owners of eastern Nevada and western Utah, held at Baker, Nevada, last week, a committee consisting of Alfred Bellander, L. Snyder and E. W. Clays was appointed to assist in the matter of relocating the route through central Utah.

The committee is thoroughly familiar with road conditions in central Utah as well as eastern Nevada, and therefore its opinion as to the proposed new route will carry much weight with the officials. After going over the matter in a thorough way the committee decided that the following route is the most practical and the one that is most likely to receive the necessary support. The proposed route runs from Price, Utah, to Ely, Nevada.—Record.

ODESSA PARADISE IN BARGAIN SALES

Odessa, Russia, is still and will be for a few months the paradise of the bargain hunter. A leather valise sold in Paris or London for \$50 may be had here for \$6.

Persian rugs go begging at \$15 to \$20, rugs that in Persia would sell for \$50 while the seller swore by his father's memory that he was robbing his family of daily bread. Paintings by good artists sell for \$2 or \$3 with a frame thrown in worth \$10 or \$12. Silver tableware sells for five to ten cents per ounce.

A foreigner settling here for business reasons may rent a house for \$50 a year, and possibly buy an indefinite lease on it for \$200. The furniture, excepting the tables and dishes may be had for another \$200; but if there are any repairs he must pay Western European wages for labor.

The reasons for these low prices of articles are that many of them were stolen, that there isn't much trade and the original owners are selling off all their home treasures for food.

To keep alive a family of five it takes 1,000,000 rubles, or \$2 a day, and the prices of food jump as the ruble drops in value.

Trade has not been so brisk here as in Moscow as there are fewer strangers to buy. Fewer Russians can get into the city because the trains run only a few times a month owing to lack of fuel. At that, shops are opening daily, as the new economic policy of the Moscow government is applied. Diamonds and objects of value are covertly shown to prospective purchasers in these shops, the dealers still being in fear of the old laws against speculation and free trade. The city is full of thousands of young men and old who speak and write English, French and German, men who in the old days of commerce were employed about the port or with American and other foreign firms dealing with the interior. These men are glad to get work insuring \$20 worth of food a month.

Giving 'Em a Sample. "Ladies and gentlemen," said the chairman of the evening, "in a few minutes I shall introduce the gentleman who is to address you. It is not my function to deliver a speech at this time, but I shall just use up five or ten minutes so that you may know how good a speech you would have had to listen to were I the speaker and he the chairman."—Detroit Free Press.

INSURANCE ANNUAL STATEMENT	
(For Publication)	
Star Insurance Company of America	
NEW YORK	
Capital (paid up in cash) \$	500,000.00
Assets	2,961,067.48
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,925,455.15
INCOME	
Premiums	1,793,644.79
Other sources	124,396.47
Total income, 1921	1,917,941.26
EXPENDITURES	
Paid policy holders	1,227,090.54
Dividends	50,000.00
Other expenditures	887,482.99
Total expenditures, 1921	2,164,573.53
NET SURPLUS	
Risks written, gross	736,177,355.00
Premiums thereon, gross	4,618,954.89
Losses incurred	1,293,884.72
NEVADA BUSINESS	
Amount of risks written	131,435.00
Premiums received	2,378.03
Losses paid	36.32
Losses incurred	147,700.00
Amount of said policies	147,700.00
C. E. ALLAN, Manager.	
First publication, March 28, 1922.	
Last publication, April 11, 1922.	

INSURANCE ANNUAL STATEMENT	
(For Publication)	
The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co. Ltd.	
OF ENGLAND	
Paid up Capital	19,350,754.25
Gross assets	13,684,033.33
Liabilities, except capital	5,666,720.93
INCOME	
Premiums	10,808,417.03
Other sources	2,730,638.18
Total income, 1921	13,539,055.21
EXPENDITURES	
Paid policy holders	7,530,880.53
Dividends	90.00
Other expenditures	6,308,000.00
Total expenditures, 1921	13,838,980.53
NET SURPLUS	
Risks written (gross)	2,905,378,830.00
Premiums thereon, gross	26,676,086.06
Losses incurred	1,676,490.77
NEVADA BUSINESS	
Amount of risks written	1,116,121.00
Premiums received, gross	21,687.24
Losses paid	3,866.97
Losses incurred	5,426.97
C. E. ALLAN, Manager.	
First publication, March 28, 1922.	
Last publication, April 11, 1922.	

INSURANCE ANNUAL STATEMENT	
(For Publication)	
Detroit Fire & Marine Insurance Co. of DETROIT, MICH.	
Capital (paid up in cash) \$	500,000.00
Assets	3,296,238.14
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	1,440,257.66
INCOME	
Premiums	1,196,667.49
Other sources	145,780.69
Total income, 1921	1,342,448.18
EXPENDITURES	
Paid policy holders	700,177.61
Dividends	70,000.00
Other expenditures	582,534.18
Total expenditures, 1921	1,352,711.79
NET SURPLUS	
Risks written	172,308,861.00
Premiums thereon	1,887,940.04
Losses incurred	688,049.96
NEVADA BUSINESS	
Amount of risks written	83,464.00
Premiums received	1,673.02
Losses paid	4,054.59
Losses incurred	4,044.59
Amount in force December 31, 1921	139,095.00
EDWIN PARRISH, Manager, Pacific Coast Department.	
First publication, March 28, 1922.	
Last publication, April 11, 1922.	

INSURANCE ANNUAL STATEMENT	
(For Publication)	
Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co. SPRINGFIELD, MASS.	
Capital (paid up in cash) \$	2,500,000.00
Assets	20,394,250.12
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	13,323,138.86
INCOME	
Premiums	11,133,367.84
Other sources	898,992.35
Total income, 1921	12,032,360.19
EXPENDITURES	
Paid policy holders	6,593,368.29
Dividends	400,000.00
Other expenditures	5,129,237.85
Total expenditures, 1921	12,122,606.14
NET SURPLUS	
Risks written	22,762,818,426.00
Premiums thereon	18,599,712.20
Losses incurred	5,665,474.73
NEVADA BUSINESS	
Amount of risks written	557,494.00
Premiums received	12,352.95
Losses paid	7,063.25
Losses incurred	7,063.25
Amount of said policies	748,011.00
E. H. HILDRETH, Secretary.	
First publication, March 28, 1922.	
Last publication, April 11, 1922.	

INSURANCE ANNUAL STATEMENT	
(For Publication)	
Occidental Life Insurance Co. Los Angeles, Calif.	
Capital deposited \$	250,000.00
Assets	3,695,933.27
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	3,290,410.73
INCOME	
Premiums	3,290,410.73
Dep't	114,675.99
Premium income, Accident	255,853.90
Other sources	338,993.95
Total income, 1921	4,445,723.84
EXPENDITURES	
Paid policy holders, Life	184,882.11
Paid policy holders, Accident	92,508.00
Other expenditures	783,147.62
Total expenditures, 1921	1,060,537.73
NEVADA BUSINESS	
Risks written	8,500.00
Premiums received	6,016.39
Losses paid, Life Dept.	0.00
Losses paid, Accident	382.98
Amount of policies in force Dec. 31, 1921	812,417.00
ROBERT F. GILES, Secretary.	
First publication, March 28, 1922.	
Last publication, April 11, 1922.	

INSURANCE ANNUAL STATEMENT	
(For Publication)	
The Central States Fire Insurance Co. WICHITA, KANS.	
Capital paid up in cash \$	250,000.00
Assets	621,031.91
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	161,829.42
INCOME	
Premiums	254,733.47
Other sources	27,491.90
Total income, 1921	282,225.37
EXPENDITURES	
Paid policy holders	165,152.63
Dividends	15,000.00
Other expenditures	190,774.30
Total expenditures, 1921	369,926.93
NET SURPLUS	
Risks written	556,191,172.00
Premiums thereon	710,272.23
Losses incurred	182,882.64
NEVADA BUSINESS	
Amount of risks written	1,084.00
Premiums received	25.00
Losses paid	0.00
Losses incurred	4.00
Amount of policies	1,084.00
B. G. MAINS, Secretary.	
First publication, Mar. 25, 1922.	
Last publication April 6, 1922. A. E.	

INSURANCE ANNUAL STATEMENT	
(For Publication)	
Hartford Accident & Indemnity Co. HARTFORD, CONN.	
Capital (paid up in cash) \$	1,000,000.00
Assets	13,592,279.90
Liabilities, exclusive of capital and net surplus	10,282,728.92
INCOME	
Premiums	311,358,072.36
Other sources	438,561.29
Total income, 1921	311,796,633.65
EXPENDITURES	
Paid policy holders	244,577,711.91
Dividends	100,000.00
Other expenditures	5,107,752.19
Total expenditures, 1921	249,685,464.10
NET SURPLUS	
Premiums earned	10,415,233.60
Losses incurred	4,718,382.43
NEVADA BUSINESS	
Premiums received	405.21
Losses paid	178.20
Losses incurred	178.20
J. COLLINS LEE, Secretary.	
First publication Mar. 25, 1922.	
Last publication April 6, 1922. A. E.	

Approximately 150,000,000 lbs. of beef was produced on the ranges of National forests in the inter-mountain region during 1921.

THE UNWASHED ARMY

Would be bigger if it wasn't for the
WINNEMUCCA STEAM LAUNDRY

We are simply doing our little bit to make the world a cleaner place to live in and yet we do not claim to be a prudish moralist, even though we want to stand for the right as we see it. The Quality of Our Service; The Moderate Prices Charged; Our Unvarying Promptitude; Combine to Bring Increasing Patronage and Popularity.

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